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THE DECLARATION OF POLICY

—BY—

MR. HAULTAIN AND HIS COLLEAGUES

At Moose Jaw town hall last night a large and enthusiastic meeting was held for the purpose of hearing the first declaration of policy made by some of the members of the new government of the Territories. Mayor Hogue presided.

The chairman said the meeting had been called for the purpose of hearing Mr. Haultain and two of his colleagues. A Moose Jaw audience had not previously had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Haultain and Mr. Magrath, but they knew all about Mr. Ross. He was a worker, particularly about election times. (Laughter.) There were men at that meeting who were pioneer men of the Moose Jaw district—men who had come in 1882-83 and had passed through all the depression experienced since then. At that time raising grain was considered very much an experiment, but those men had stuck to it and to-day were just about realizing what they anticipated when they first came to the country. They had proved that men could come to Moose Jaw, engage in farming and make a good living. The members of the new government of the North-West Territories, in assuming office, had taken upon themselves great responsibilities. Mr. Haultain was premier of a larger extent of country, and probably in the future it might be of a more important part of the country, than any other local premier in Canada. (Hear, hear.) He believed that in the next ten years in the North West they would experience more progress than they had seen in the past fifteen or twenty years. Judging from past record he thought they had men in the government who would be ready to take advantage of every opportunity to work for the interests of the people. He believed Premier Haultain would be ready to press the Dominion Government for larger grants and more powers. These things would have to come according as the country grew. It was an advantage in having men who had grown up with the country, which had made them politically. Those present knew that that was so in the case of Mr. Ross. He had grown fast until to-day he occupied a position of which they felt proud, and Mr. Haultain's selection of him as a Minister was an evidence that Mr. Ross was a good man for the position. (Applause.)

MR. HAULTAIN,

who was received with applause, remarked that having the misfortune of not knowing many of them personally and yet being well received and well spoken of in Moose Jaw, he must ascribe it to the long and pleasant association, and he hoped profitable association, he had enjoyed with their member, Mr. Ross. The chairman had told them that that was an important occasion. It was so, possibly in some senses one of the most important in the history of their local politics, and he only felt that the principal actors who were called upon were not perhaps quite what they might be. The chairman had aptly stated of Mr. Ross and himself (the speaker) and might be said of others who had been engaged in North-West politics—that they had grown up in the country and had been engaged from a very early time with the work of the country. If to-day they were not quite what might be expected from the titles and the size of the letters on the posters which announced that meeting the people must not be disappointed. He did not wish to cast any reflection on the committee who had charge of the arrangements, but he must say that they altogether disclaimed some of the titles given them on the posters. They had no title to the name of "honourable" so far as it was a title, except what they hoped to be able to make good by their actions. (Hear, hear.) There was no room for titles in this country; they had no right to use them, and he would like to take that very early opportunity in their new official career to say it was not by their wish, nor by any claim set forth by them, that they had had those high sounding names attached to them in the posters or newspaper press. He hoped he was simply a practical man who had had an opportunity of being engaged in the work of carrying on the

government of this country and who had had the great responsibility placed upon him of continuing to carry on that government until he was replaced by some one considered more worthy. Moose Jaw, he believed, was the first place which organized as a municipality in the Territories; the first place which assumed those voluntary burdens which people living in a community find necessary for their common welfare. Moose Jaw was again distinguished as the first place which formed a school district—a particular distinction that. Moose Jaw was identified to a certain extent with the very active dairy movement in the Territories. In this respect he need only mention Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Watson. It had been stated that at that meeting the new North-West Government would announce its policy. He wished to say on behalf of the Government that they had no very striking or brilliant policy to lay before them. Certainly they had a policy, and the Government must have a policy if it wished to retain the confidence of the country. The change which had lately taken place, important and significant as it was in the form of government, was not a change which enabled them, or would enable any other men entrusted with the duty they had to perform, to branch out in any very new or startling lines. It was a change of name. The name was more honourable, the duties were somewhat larger and the responsibilities were correspondingly greater, but so far as policy was concerned they were necessarily bound down by what had been going on for the last few years and what they found in actual existence to-day. The change from the Executive Committee to the Executive Council was important and significant. An Executive Council meant something; an Executive Committee, unfortunately, did not mean a very great deal. An Executive Council brought with it all the traditions and precedents of self-governing communities in the rest of the Dominion. With an Executive Council they had men who were responsible to the people, through representatives, for all the work controlled by the Assembly. But while this was so they were bound down by the conditions as they found them,—notably were they bound down by the very pressing condition, and found themselves in very much the same position as previously, respecting income. In order to arrive at the present position of affairs he asked them to go back for a few years to the constitutional development of the Territories. When he spoke of constitutional development he meant that development of their institutions which had enabled the men, whom they entrusted to go to Regina, to make laws with regard to roads, bridges, schools, and other matters which concerned their business and every-day lives. The whole question of constitutional development had been the question whether their representatives should manage their business, or whether somebody else, who was not their representative, who was not responsible, to whom they owed nothing and who was under no obligation to them, should do it himself in an irresponsible fashion. Therefore he (Mr. Haultain) referred to that very gradual change which had taken place from the time when everything connected with the government of the Territories was at the beck and call of a single irresponsible individual known as the Lieutenant-Governor. The general principle on which Mr. Ross and his colleagues in the North-West Council started out, and afterwards some of those who came later on, was that there should be responsible control of the business of the Territories, so far as it came within the jurisdiction of the local legislature, by men who would be answerable to the representatives of the people, and consequently answerable to the people themselves. He need not take up time in discussing the events of the first Legislative Assembly,—how the Assembly fought with the Federal Government for the control of the money which was being spent in the Territories, and necessarily for the control of all business, because the men who controlled the expenditure must also control the work of Government. The

result was that in 1891 the Federal Parliament passed an Act handing over the Federal money expended in the Territories to the control of the Assembly. From that date what he called "responsible government" in the Territories began. By the term responsible government he did not mean an elaborate system of government which prevailed in any of the old provinces or any other country. Responsible government did not mean any particular form of government; it simply meant government by the people,—government directly responsible to the people. All it meant was control by the people of their own affairs. At present, with all the very large powers they had, they fell short of a province. In asking the meeting to consider the history of the last six years, he asked them to consider that the members of the Assembly, of the Executive Committee of the Assembly,—and that meant to a certain extent, at least so far as the business and conditions of that fight were concerned, members of the present government were directly concerned with struggling for the control of the affairs of the Territories by the people's representatives. Every year something had been done, some new power had been granted. Their jurisdiction had been extended, a small amount of money had been given until,—taking the Federal Acts of 1891, 1894, 1895, 1896, and finally the crowning Act of 1897—there was established a fully responsible form of government, so that to-day they had almost as large a measure of self-government and of autonomy as any of the provinces. This constitutional development had been gradual, progressive and in keeping with the development of the Territories themselves. There had been no grasping after theoretical power, no simply claiming as rights things that they did not want. Let anybody should be afraid at the idea of their getting this large measure of responsible government leading them into expensive and elaborate machinery he would say that the idea of the present government was to carry on the business as they believed it had been carried on,—in as simple but as efficient a manner as possible, consistent with the resources, conditions and income of the Territories. It had been found quite enough to have two men at Regina to carry on the business. The same two men would continue under a new name. The work would be done in the same offices, by the same men and at the same salaries. It had been said that every child was born either a little Grit or a little Conservative. (Laughter.) So far as the business of the North-West Territories was concerned, and so far as the Legislative Assembly was concerned,—that was so far as he had anything to say to it,—he did not know those names (applause). He would like to introduce another name into the political vocabulary as being the name of a better party, and what he believed would be a more united party, and more effective for carrying on the work of the country, and that was the simple plain name of "North West" (applause). In Federal politics he was a Conservative (hear, hear); he understood that Mr. Ross was a Liberal (hear, hear) and he respected his opinions although he did not agree with him, and Mr. Ross and himself had agreed to disagree. At the same time it was Mr. Ross' right, and it was his (Mr. Haultain's) right, when Federal elections came round, to state their own opinions, to vote their own way, and to do it as they pleased without regard to local business. He believed in party government, but let parties arise on intelligent and reasonable grounds; let them arise out of the business they had to transact. It had been the policy of the late Executive Committee to sacrifice everything, as far as was consistent with a proper carrying on of the business of the country, to public works and education. The present government intended to take exactly the same line. If they gave good roads, bridges, and means of communication, and above all good schools, he thought they would be going a very long way towards good government. (Hear, hear.) The question of education was the most important with which any community could deal. In the Territories they had no school question. They had escaped a large amount of bickering and the heart burnings and divisions which unfortunately had taken place in other parts of the Dominion, and he thought he could claim that simply because the Legislative Assembly and the Committee of the Assembly which was entrusted with the administration of its law, went along exactly on the same lines as respecting other things. They set before them a certain system

towards which they had proceeded gradually and quietly and without friction, so that to-day he believed they had obtained without a school question the same practical result, and better practical results he might almost say, than they had in the province of Manitoba, because the remembrance of the unfortunate division would live long after the men who had anything to do with it had been forgotten. The educational policy of the new government of the Territories was that they should strain all their resources to give a good, plain, sound, inexpensive primary education, within the reach of everyone, open to the smallest community as well as the most thickly settled town. Every year there had been a marked increase in the number of schools, and although that was very gratifying he was sorry to say they could not see anything like a proportionate increase in the amount of their income. If their schools increased altogether out of proportion to their income that was a difficulty they would have to confront. At present they were giving twice as much in the way of grants as they did in Manitoba and nearly three times as much as in Ontario. But they must look forward to the time when possibly these school grants must be cut down. In the public school system of the Territories pupils can proceed to a standard higher than in Ontario. That was to say, every pupil can obtain one standard higher than they can in similar schools in Ontario. Children wishing to go into a higher grade in Ontario had to go into the expensive system of a high school. The system of grants brought about two years ago by the Executive Committee, of which Mr. Ross and him self were members, was by payment on actual work done. This had led to a marked increase in the attendance. The public schools, which include Standards I. to V., show an attendance of over 95 per cent. of the pupils. That meant, roughly speaking, that about 95 per cent of the school money, school administration and the effort and the work of the school staff was directed towards the work of the public school. He laid a little stress upon this because he recollected not very long ago that at a school meeting held a little west of Moose Jaw a great deal was said with regard to the policy of the Educational Department at Regina. A great deal of blame was attached to the department for establishing an expensive system for encouraging high schools, instead of giving a plain, good practical education which was open to all the children of the country. After what he had said, and after the figures showing that 95 out of every hundred children were going to the public schools, and 95 per cent of their money and a corresponding amount of their work and efforts were being directed towards public schools, there was not very much in the cry that the Education Department was running wild on the subject of higher education. The training of teachers was a very important part of the system, and facts showed that the number of teachers engaged holding higher class certificates was rapidly increasing. Another important department was that of Public Works. That was more strictly under the supervision of Mr. Ross, and he need say no more to impress them with the fact that the work of that department would be honestly and faithfully carried out. (Hear, hear.) The old policy of public works was one with which they were all practically acquainted. The system was grossly abused and it became impossible to continue it. In future they would not divide the money up into so many parts, but were going to look about over the Territories for work that was absolutely necessary, and that was the work that would be done. There was the serious question of water. In the west they had a number of large rivers and deep river valleys to be bridged. In the east they had a very poor water supply. They were confronted with the necessity of bridging the streams and with the necessity of supplying water. On an equal division of money it would be impossible to do that. Now say it cost \$10,000, \$12,000, or \$20,000 in any year to do a certain amount of work, that work had to be done. If no work was done in a district this year probably it would be done some other year, but only when that work was necessary and of a permanent character. The government wanted to obtain control of the irrigation system. From the public works question came the question of the Statute Labor Districts. He was as much opposed as any man in the country to the introduction of any unnecessary taxation, but at the same time he did not believe that because they opposed a system of burden some taxation they should court the

continuance of a name which possibly was not altogether wrongly applied by a late Minister of the Crown when he referred to the North West as "spoiled." The small amount of work involved by a man getting out with his team for one or two days should not be sufficient to enable any man to say a single word against a Statute Labor District. If there were such a man he (Mr. Haultain) would say to him: "I think you ought to live in a Statute Labor district. I would like to know what your township is and when I go back to Regina I will confer with Mr. Ross and we will try and have your township erected at once." The schools and the Statute Labor Districts were the two institutions which imposed certain burdens upon them. Following from that he wished to say a word on a very important question,—that was the large amount of land which was vacant in the country,—that was land drawn from taxation, sometimes by law, sometimes in spite of the law. He believed that all would agree that some effort should be made to have that land thrown open for sale and settlement and by that means for contribution to the school taxes, for contribution to the Statute Labor District, in fact to the community for the purpose of social life, of the church and of so much which goes to contribute generally to society. He would also like to see the school lands thrown open. There was the subject of agricultural societies. He thought that the effort and expenditure in connection with a large number of the small shows now being held should be replaced by some concentration which would lead to greater benefit. Let them have something like district shows. This matter had not been discussed by himself and colleagues except in the most general way; but it was a question which must be dealt with at the approaching session. There were also important stock laws which would be introduced regarding range stock. As to dairying, the Dominion Government was doing a good work, but it must, in the nature of things be temporary, and it would be the duty of the North West Government to see that the necessary machinery was provided so that when the Federal support is withdrawn they could step in and carry on the work so well begun. They would also have to deal with the important question of magistracy, which for the first time came under their control. He claimed that he had shown a successful struggle conducted for the management of their own affairs, and as a government they claimed to be directly connected with it, and they promised that their business would be carried out along the same lines. They promised simple and economical machinery of government, suitable to the conditions of the Territories; they promised a large expenditure in proportion to their means on the schools and public works. Among other things they promised simple institutions in the way both of municipal and statute labor and other matters. They did not agree with the idea of introducing the expensive machinery of Eastern Canada and of Manitoba. They believed that sufficient unto the day is the municipal machinery thereof and the taxes thereof. He believed it would come just as surely as he believed this country is not always going to stand still, but he did not believe the time was yet. They promised and pledged as far as in their power to carry on the government on business principles and according to business methods. That was the first meeting in what might be called an election contest. He had known Mr. Ross for ten years; he had sat with him in the House for ten years; he had found him a good legislator, a good representative and a good member of a government, a good speaker, and what was more to him (Mr. Haultain) than anything else, a good, faithful, loyal friend. In Mr. Ross they had all those things, and they could make no mistake in giving him the compliment of an election by acclamation; he deserved it. (Loud applause.)

MR. MAGRATH

said that one of his first recollections of Assembly work was the complaint among many that the Assembly was much too slow for the country. The speaker proceeded to briefly refer to the questions of agricultural societies, the herding of animals, coal mines, and prairie fires, the latter, in his opinion, being the most important subject they had to deal with, and in this connection he touched upon fire guard machines. A matter that had annoyed him since he had been connected with the North West Assembly was the slighting way in which it was spoken of by many people who did not understand it. In this country, he

said, our institutions were not well established; they were growing institutions and legislation had to be cautious and careful. They had to promote schemes for the colonization of the country, for the building of it up. He believed it would be the height of folly to try to introduce Dominion party politics into the Assembly elections. Although he was not a "resident" member of the Government, he was not going to be a figure head. He proposed going to Regina and attending the meetings from time to time and doing what he could in an honest way towards any matters that might be brought up. He thought the country could safely trust them. (Hear, hear.)

MR. ROSS,

received with applause, said they were met under favorable conditions. For many years they had had a fight for responsible government, and many in that audience had assisted him on more occasions than one by returning him from 1883 to 1897. In 1883 Mr. Oliver took up the fight for control of the money which was justly due to the Territories. In 1887 Mr. Oliver got knocked out, but in 1887 Mr. Haultain appeared on the scene and took up the fight in a more intelligent and better way than it had been taken up before. He carried on a manly fight and he had gained his point. It was fitting that the announcement of the government's policy should be made at Moose Jaw because that district was the only district which had stuck consistently to the fight by sending a representative to Regina in each succeeding term (applause). In 1888 the Lieutenant-Governor gave the House to understand that he would accede to their aspirations for responsible government. It would appear as though he thought he would be able to play with the venient and youthful politicians of the North West, that he would be able to make them believe at Ottawa, that he was looking everything while at the same time mask the local House believe they had everything. But they got on to it and Mr. Haultain, then leader, saw fit to resign. They then had some little difficulty during what was called "the Brett regime." In 1891 Mr. Haultain again became leader, a position he had ever since maintained in such manner as to recommend him to the people of the whole of the Territories (applause). He (Mr. Ross) went into the Executive Committee after the last general election. Rapidly reviewing the history of the last few years, the speaker pointed out that the conditions then existing caused Mr. Haultain to take his political life in his hands, and to disengage the whole of his public business at Regina. Schools to a certain extent had to suffer, and business throughout the country had to suffer on the account, and those who were not fully conversant with the whole position did not view him with the greatest of pleasure. For that reason alone Mr. Haultain should have a warm spot in their affections. For that reason he (Mr. Ross) would stand up in the government and give Mr. Haultain all the assistance he could. He strongly deprecated any attempt to introduce Dominion party politics into Assembly elections. With Mr. Haultain, he would endeavor to carry on the government, and he would do so in his position and his inability to cope with the great questions they had to deal with. The country was not ripe for municipal institutions, but it was ripe for statute labor districts. Taking his cue from his own constituency, he went on to Regina and was the first to place on the statute book what might be termed a compulsory statute labor ordinance, and he was not sorry he did it. He would give them a few figures on this point. Before the passing of the ordinance the number of statute labor districts was 24, for about eight years; in 1897 there were 191. The number organized too late for work this year was 90. In 77 districts from which returns had been received the number of days work assessed was \$652, the total number of days worked 6162, and the days commuted 1881, leaving the total number of days unsettled 1599. That was a grand showing for the first year. The cash received in those 77 districts was \$2868, expended \$2180, leaving a balance on hand of \$688. The work performed in the 77 districts consisted of grading, corduroying, brushing and clearing roads; plowing fire guards; building and repairing bridges, culverts and dams; and in one district, the Yorkton district, in filling in old and dangerous wells. They had graded 266 miles of road, plowed 248 miles of fire guard, built 16 bridges, one having two stone abutments; repaired 4 bridges, built 47 culverts and 4 new dams, repaired 1 dam, and filled in 28 old wells. It would thus be seen that the settlers had been doing valuable work towards assisting themselves. It had been found impossible for the government to consider all those small works in the country. Next year every item connected with the public works would be voted upon and discussed and every publicity given. He hoped to be able to so administer the Public Works Department that the government could never have it said that any favoritism had been shown. As far as possible they would see that all contracts were given after public tender, as far as consistent with proper expenditure. There were cases in which men had offered unacceptably and were refused. Such a case would go before the government as a whole and reasons given why the tender was not accepted. Regarding the educational system, Mr. Haultain deserved praise. He had done a great deal towards bringing about the present uniformity of the system. If he were not another thing Mr. Haultain had done for the Territories what probably no other man will have the opportunity of doing for many years to come. Regarding exemptions he (Mr. Ross) felt very keenly. There were lands exempted only on account of certain office rules and regulations, and that was the class of lands they must get at. He

(Continued on page 8.)

THE FORESTS OF ONTARIO.

**INTERESTING REPORT OF THE CLERK
OF FORESTRY.**

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**Assets of the Province — Value of Scientific
Management of Woods — How Farmers
Could Profit by Tree Planting — Vari-
eties of Wood Which Are Valuable.**

The forestry work of Ontario is still in its infancy, and the valuable and interesting report of Mr. Thomas Southworth, Clerk of Forestry, which has just been issued, is really a statement of the problem of the advantages accruing from scientific forestry than record of things achieved. The commission which is to take stock of the forest resources of the Province and to suggest methods in which to deal with it has just commenced its work. "The Crown Lands Forestry Problem" is treated in a luminous manner at the opening of the report. "Until recently," Mr. Southworth says, "it was generally accepted as certain that the wonderful crop of pine and spruce now being harvested was the only one we could hope for; such a thing as the natural reproduction of white pine was considered quite out of the question, and leading newspaper articles have been devoted to devising other means of securing revenues to take the place of the million or so of dollars annually derived from our timber lands when the present crop of pine shall have been removed. Even yet the opinion among many lumbermen and the great majority of the general public is that as soon as our lumbermen have exploited the whole of our vast white pine area there will be no white pine of any consequence to cut, and the great lumber industry, with its millions of thousands of people dependent on it, will be ruined."

ally, except for the smaller custom mills, which during a short time in the spring cut up a few logs taken from the farmers' wood lots.

TEMPORARY METHODS.

"Because of this belief lumber manufacturing in Ontario has never taken the place among the solid industries of the Province that its magnitude would indicate. In most instances the sawmills are frame structures not intended for a long life. In the woods, too, the camps are, for the most part, quickly erected log shanties, inconvenient, insanitary and cheerless. The wood roads, which so materially affect the cost of logging are mostly of the crudest character, and in general way the whole industry is conducted as if it was expected to be an ephemeral affair in which it was wise to make the smallest expenditure in manufacturing as being the only possible without regard to the saving effected in the long run by a more judicious if more expensive investment of capital. True, these are exceptions to the rule, and some of the best and most progressive views as to the pre-eminence of timber crops have effected substantial mills, built good roads in the bush and provided better quarters for the men employed. Nevertheless, these men hold faith in the future of the industry."

The prevalence of forest fires is largely due to the carelessness engendered by this belief. Mr. Southworth intimates that he energetically combats this view, but his assistance shows reasonable care of forests will result in their becoming permanent.

He cites the fact that in the County of Hastings there is a block of spruce timber, about 80,000 acres, or, as he estimates, about 200 million feet, which was under license in 1854. It has been preserved from fire and while the limits around present a picture of desolation, the timber has taken from the season without any appreciable

with exemption from millage, there is a heavy tax on the landowner for the duty of maintaining the land and for the cost of transporting the timber to the mill, thus impairing the supply. Little benefit has been derived from the tract in the way of bonus, but from ground rent and timber dues, the Province has received nearly \$100,000. The Province has also acquired a considerable area of the township counting out water-covered and other useless areas, the amount would be nearly \$10 per acre, and the Province has also acquired land for the report then notes that great areas of land in Ontario that has been cut over and is now unproductive, much of which for the purpose of the timber supply, should be kept tree clad, while a rational system of forestry would not only make the revenue from the forests perpetual but would also give the Government an approximation of the United States pine markets and the opening of the British market for hard woods etc. are noted as the reasons for the importance of the forest industries other than logging and wood pulp, their eighteen million of capital invested, nearly 400,000 persons employed, and an output of nearly twelve millions, and output of over forty-five millions. The appointment of the commission which has just started work is noted.

FORESTRY ON THE FARM

strong argument for the adoption by farmers of systematic tree culture, and it is worthy of careful study by all. It is noted that in the better settled districts of Ontario the proportion of forests has fallen very low, and the ill consequence resulting are forcibly shown, several interesting paragraphs being devoted to the effect of wind protection, alike in winter, when the drifting of snow is not a winterkill the wheat, and in other seasons, when high winds sweeping over bare areas do much damage. It is argued that the planting of species such as hickory and chestnut trees will pay the farmer, while the planting of pine trees, especially on poor land, will still an abundant result in forty or fifty years.

weight in tons is six thousand million millions. This number may be written with a figure 6, followed by 12 zeros.

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The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is it, worth,—
Would it be worthier!"—Byron.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1897.

CONSTITUTIONAL GROWTH.

(From Regina Leader.)
No. 2.

In the outline sketch of the history of government in the Territories, last week's article brought the reader to the year 1885, at which period the North-West Council had grown from a board of three appointed members in 1877 to a body of six appointed and thirteen elected members. Little fault could be found with the growth in numbers of the Council, but its growth in actual power had not kept pace therewith; and the records of this and succeeding sessions show that the people's representatives had become exceedingly restive under a system in which their seeming power and duty were quite enormous, but in which their practical control when it came to matters of expenditure were almost nil. In other words they believed it was an unfair condition which saddled them with responsibility to the people for the proper manner and conduct of affairs, when in reality they possessed not a particle of actual control in the disposition of the wherewithal with which the wheels of government were oiled. At this stage the annual grant made by Parliament to the North-West had become a handsome sum. It was voted specifically at Ottawa—so much for schools, so much for printing, so much for roads and bridges, and so forth; and the details of its application were in the hands of the Lieut. Governor alone. The only moneys controlled by the Council were the small local revenues drawn from licenses and fines—scarcely a tenth part of the total outlay for government in the Territories.

As before explained the North-West Council was an executive as well as legislative body. They legislated within their powers, in open session as does the House of Commons; and together with His Honour they sat in secret council as an executive as does the Dominion Cabinet,—with the difference that whereas the Ottawa Cabinet's decisions are authoritative, the voice of the North-West Council was not authoritative except as regarded local funds. As the members were paid for sessional duties only it was only at the time of session that his Honour could avail himself of the advice of his councillors. In his opening speech at the 1885 session Governor Dewdney referred to this difficulty, saying, "It would afford me much pleasure and certainly great relief, were some means devised by which your advice could be obtained during recess, either periodically or from time to time as subjects of importance might arise." The Council, evidently feeling that they desired not so much an extension of the field for advice, as the attainment of adequate and practical power to make advice effective, referred, in their Address in Reply, to the expression of His Honour, and recommended that "the local member assist you during recess with any particular advice required as to purely local matters concerning his district, either personally or by letter."

Dissatisfaction because of the lack of practical power in the direction of affairs was made very evident throughout the 1885 session. Mr. Perley reported the Address in Reply. In it was set out that, "Settled as these Territories are in a large measure by men who have been accustomed to the constitutional rights and privileges of the British Empire and its Colonies, it is inevitable that a feeling of distrust and uneasiness should be prevalent, owing to our not enjoying the same."

Early in the session a formidable committee was struck to draft a mem-

orial to the Government praying for amendments to the North-West Act, comprising Messrs. Jackson, Bedford, Richardson, Macleod, Marshall, Perley, Secord, Jelly, Ross, Hughes, Wilson, Cunningham, Boyle, Geddes and Turfitt. The committee submitted a series of resolutions embodying twenty-seven clauses. Section 19 contained the by this time stereotyped claim, that "moneys voted by Parliament for expenses of government in the Territories, including roads, bridges, ferries, aid to schools, etc., should be vested in the North-West Council, as representatives of the people." These resolutions were adopted without division. It is noteworthy as an evidence of advancing sentiment that whereas in 1884 like resolutions were defeated (only Messrs. Oliver, Ross, Turfitt and Geddes supporting them), in 1885 the elected members were practical unanimous in the demand for full control. At the close of the session the Council despatched a delegation comprising Messrs. Perley, Ross and Dr. Wilson to Ottawa to press the resolutions upon the members of the Government. The results of the mission of the delegates were made known at the following session.

The eighth session of the North-West Council was held from 13th October to 19th November, 1886. In the recess Robert Crawford of Indian Head had replaced T. W. Jackson as second Member for Qu'Appelle. Mr. Geddes of Calgary had retired, and the district having gained two Members, Messrs. Cayley and Lauder came as its representatives. On the first day of the session His Honour made evident a portion of the results accruing from the visit of the Council's delegation to Ottawa in the previous year by tabling a copy of an Order in Council enlarging the jurisdiction of the "Lieut. Governor in Council" by enabling the making of Ordinances respecting:—Direct taxation within the Territories in order to the raising of a revenue for Territorial (including Municipal) purposes; and the incorporation of companies with Territorial objects, excepting railroads, steamboats, telegraph and insurance companies. In the Address in Reply the Council were able to say that "The establishment of a Supreme Court with appellate jurisdiction within the Territories, satisfies, we think, the desires of the people."

Among other subjects regarding which the mission of Messrs. Perley, Ross and Wilson was entirely successful may be mentioned: The vexed question of trails: The Government agreed to transfer surveyed trails, and to transfer trails as soon as surveyed, to the Lieut. Governor in Council; the right of *habes corpus* was granted to the Territories; representation in Parliament was granted; The Torrens System of Registration was applied to the Territories; The Government promised wherever possible, consistent with the best interests of the Dominion, to fill offices of trust and emolument in the North-West from among residents of the Territories; The Government gave assurance that food supplies for the Mounted Police and Indians were being purchased in the North-West as far as practicable. The balance of the 27 subjects entrusted to the delegation embraced settlers' claims in the Prince Albert and Edmonton districts; high freight rates; fees on wood cut by settlers for fuel; navigation of the North Saskatchewan; free homesteading of cancelled lands; trail to Peace river; pre-emption and second homestead; settlers' time while enlisted in Rebellion service; branch railways; tariff on implements and lumber (a request for rebates to equal these duties); to open the odd-numbered sections; Hudson's Bay Railway; Half-breed claims; compensation for Rebellion losses; keeping stock and tree planting to count for homestead duties; townsite grievances; colonization company grants and medals for Mounted Police engaged in the Rebellion. To these various demands and protests answers and explanations, varied and more or less satisfactory, were returned by the Government. If the records prove anything the assuredly show that the Members of the North-West Council in 1885 had not been idle.

To the demand for control of all moneys, the reply of the Government, as per despatch from the Secretary of State, was as follows:—"With the growth of population and the establishment of the provincial system, which in the nature of things must soon take place, control of all public moneys will naturally become vested in the representatives of the people, whether those moneys be voted by way of subsidy by Parliament or be derived from local taxation as in other provinces."

In this regard the delegates reported: "Nothing satisfactory to the wishes of the Council was promised."

The Address in Reply to the Opening Speech at the 1886 session contains the following:—"We unite in believing that the time has come when the completely representative character should be given to the Council which appertains to the legislative assembly of the older provinces."

The utmost consideration should therefore be given to the subject. At this session strong representations were made towards securing payment

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Call and enquire prices of Sporting Goods
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into Territorial funds of fines imposed under the Prohibition Act; regarding pensions for families at Prince Albert special police who lost their lives in the Rebellion; claiming for the Mounted Police the same rewards and distinctions as were conferred on other regular corps on service; Half-breed claims; demanding alterations in the land laws and regulations; regarding townsite grievances; and demanding the ballot in place of open voting in local elections.

On the 14th October, 1887, began the ninth and last session of the North-West Council. The session lasted to the 16th November following. The Members were the same as in 1886, except that Wm. Sutherland replaced W. D. Perley who had resigned to enter the Dominion Parliament; and the session witnessed also the advent in the local legislative halls of F. W. G. Haultain, who was soon to become known as a staunch and distinguished upholder of the contention that to the representatives belonged the paramount right to exercise control in all matters of local government and expenditure. Mr. Haultain succeeded Viscount Boyle as member for Macleod.

During this session Charles Marshall, say of Whitewood, one of the early Members, was taken ill at Regina and died on 5th November.

In his opening Speech Governor Dewdney gave intimation of the expectation that (at last) the aspirations of the people of the Territories for responsible administration of local affairs would be realized at an early date, saying:—"In all probability this is the last session of the North-West Council as at present formed, and you will be asked to consider * * * changes necessary in the constitution of your government, * * * and to suggest some inexpensive form of government which would give the people greater control over the management of their affairs, and by subdividing the whole of the Territories into electoral districts would enable every settler to have a voice in the government of his country." This assurance was of course eminently agreeable to the Council, and particularly to those Members who in '83 and '84, being yet in numbers an insignificant minority, had contended almost in the face of social ostracism and against what appeared to be overwhelming odds, for the rights now promised.

Mr. Ross was appointed chairman of a select committee to prepare report on the proposed constitution. On the 19th November the committee's report was adopted and passed in the form of a memorial, recommending in effect the constitution of a Legislative Assembly of 25 Elected Members, to be presided over by one of their number, and that an Executive Council selected from among Members of the House be chosen and summoned by the Lieut. Governor to aid and advise him in executive functions. Various powers in addition to those already conferred on the North-West Council were asked; and a schedule of recommended electoral districts was attached. The Memorial definitely and clearly contemplated abolition of "the method" which excluded the people of the "country from any control in the disposal of the public funds."

On the 24th October, 1886, was received copy of an Order in Council granting the claim of the Council to receive all fines collected under the prohibitory clause of the North West Act.

At the time of the organization of the Territories, a prohibitory law respecting traffic in liquors was applied, and the Lieut. Governor was given power to grant liquor permits in special cases in his discretion. As long as the bulk of the people were Indians and Half breeds the law worked well; but with an enlarging population of whites and the rather broad construction that was placed upon the permit clause, the state of affairs in regard to

liquors had become extremely obnoxious to a large majority of the people. To describe the law as carried out, it is only necessary to say that it was universally termed not the Prohibition system, but the Permit system. It was claimed by the temperance people that the impossibility of convicting smugglers and illicit dealers was due to the liberality of the issue of permits. In any event smuggling and illicit selling of liquors were rampant, and the system was satisfactory to no one. At the 1887 session the Council passed a resolution asking for the repeal of the prohibitory or permit clause and that the power of dealing with the liquor question within the North West be conferred upon the people of the Territories.

Before the 1887 session of the Council, four Members of the Commons and one Senator representing the Territories, had taken their seats in Parliament, and the Council was there fore in part relieved from the responsibility of having to place every sort and description of requirement or grievance before the Government. The 1887 sessional records, nevertheless, show but very little diminution in the volume of Memorials upon land laws, Half breed claims, branch railways, Rebellion losses claims, demands for the ballot in all elections, etc. Gradually, however, the altered local became recognized and the local House settled into its local sphere, deigning to approach the Ottawa authorities only on questions affecting its own status, requirements or business.

In conformity with general expectation and in answer to reiterated Memorials, the Dominion Parliament at the session held in 1888 passed a new North-West Act. The Act granted to the Territories a Legislative Assembly of 22 Elected Members, with whom were to sit three Legal experts, lacking the right to vote; the Assembly to be presided over by one of its Elected Members, chosen by them, as Speaker. The Act provided for an Advisory Council to be chosen by the Lieut. Governor from among the Elected Members to advise him on matters of finance, His Honour as President, to possess a vote as a member, and a casting vote in event of a tie. By the Act the Assembly inherited the powers which had been possessed by the now defunct North-West Council, and besides was granted certain additional powers, among them the right to control the conduct of its own elections, previously the prerogative of the Lieut. Governor.

By the change of 1888, therefore, the Territorial local House became a fully representative legislature, and the apparent intent of the Act was that the Assembly should be represented by an Advisory Council capable of exercising effective control with His Honour in all matters of finance. The Act seemed to mean that the Advisory Council should assume the duties in regard to finance which had until then been reposed in the Lieut. Governor. By all appearances, then, the demands of the North West people had been fully recognized. Had appearances not proved deceitful, the subsequent records of the Assembly would be far less interesting.

General elections under the new Act were held in June 1888. The first Legislative Assembly met on 31st October following; and it was a House of which the Territories will ever have reason to be proud. Of old N. W. C.'s who came back were Messrs. Haultain, Ross, Turfitt, Cayley, Dr. Wilson, Secord, Jelly, Sutherland and Oliver (the last named after a period of two years' retirement); the new men were Messrs. Tweed, Lineham, N. F. Reaman, Thorburn, B. P. Richardson, Davidson, Dr. Brett, Clinkskill, Plaxton, Betts, Mitchell and Hoey. The Legal Experts were Judges Richardson, Macleod and Rouleau.

Before the meeting of the Assembly in 1888, Hon. Joseph Royal had succeeded Hon. Edgar Dewdney as Lieut. Governor, the latter removing to Ottawa to become Minister of the

Interior. Among consequent official changes, Hayter Reed was made Indian Commissioner, and Mr. Forger, who during the whole life of the North West Council, had been its capable and efficient Clerk, was removed to the post of Assistant Indian Commissioner. R. B. Gordon became Clerk of the Assembly and Official Secretary to the Lieut. Governor.

Although the Advisory Council of four were not to be a paid body, yet the Act contemplated that they should be called by His Honour to meet from time to time, as occasions for their advice might arise. In point of fact the Lieut. Governor was bound still to be the chief Executive—that is, it was certain that in the recesses the many matters of detail which come up from day to day in governmental as in other businesses, would have to be decided on His Honour's own judgment; but the Act itself and the whole situation gave the Assembly good grounds for believing that the policy of government and the control of all the moneys of government henceforward rested with the Assembly, and that the advice of the Advisory Council, as the responsible representatives of the House, would in all cases be accepted and carried out by the Lieut. Governor. The constitution of the Advisory Council, it is true, was not quite like that of any other governing body in Canada, and when the Members congregated for the session there was natural discussion of the questions, What are the powers of the Council? and What are matters of finance? The Act specified the duties of the Council to be to advise His Honour in matters of finance. The unanimous view taken was that in "matters of finance" meant the disposition of all the funds devoted to government—both the local revenues and revenues got by way of Dominion grant. The questions were seemingly set completely at rest by the Lieut. Governor, who said in his opening Speech, "In the progressive evolution of our present constitution towards a thoroughly representative government you will find that I am in full accord with your legitimate aspirations." His Honour showed that he was in accord with popular interpretation of the Act, by asking and taking the advice of the House respecting the disposition of all the funds—by sending to the House his Message asking a certain Bill of supply, by asking the House to go into Committee of Supply, and by assenting to the Bill of Supply passed by the House. Therefore this full control of all revenues, which had been persistently demanded by the old North West Council, and which was unanimously claimed by the Assembly, was fully and unequivocally agreed to by the Lieut. Governor, representing the supreme power at Ottawa. The Supply Bill of 1888 contained every cent of the Dominion grant for government of the Territories, including even the amount for His Honour's travelling expenses and all the sums for the maintenance of the Lieut. Governor's office. As formally and as solemnly as could be, the Federal grant was handed over to the control of the Assembly.

On the second day of the session it was announced by message from Governor Royal that he had selected as an "Advisory Council on matters of finance," F. W. G. Haultain, D. F. Jelly, Wm. Sutherland and Hillyard Mitchell. As before stated, the chairman or president of the Advisory Council was his Honour. The House

(Continued on page 5.)



Vanity in women is forgivable. It was Nature's intention that woman should be vain of her personal appearance, and the woman who fails of this fails of her full womanhood. No woman should be satisfied to go through the world with a complexion made hideous by unsightly blotches, pimples and eruptions. No woman should be satisfied to have a sallow, sickly complexion. The remedy for these conditions does not lie in cosmetics. Skin disease is caused by impurities in the blood, and by nervous disorders due to weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism. Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the greatest of all known blood-purifiers. It not only drives all impurities from the life-stream, but fills it with the rich, life-giving elements of the food. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription acts directly on the delicate and important organs that bear the burden of wifehood and motherhood. It makes them pure, strong, well and vigorous. A course of these two great medicines will transform a weak, sickly, nervous, despondent woman, who suffers from unsightly eruptions of the skin, into a healthy, happy, amiable companion, with a skin that is clear and wholesome. These medicines are made from herbs and roots, and contain no minerals of any description. They simply assist the natural processes of assimilation, secretion and excretion. Medicine dealers sell them. It is a druggist's business to give you, not to tell you, what you want. "About four years ago," writes Thomas Harris of Wakefield Station, Sussex Co., Va., "my daughter Helen was afflicted with eczema in a distressing form. Dr. Pierce's medicines cured her after all other remedies had failed."

In sending for a free copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, enclose 31 one-cent stamps, to cover postage and mailing only, if a paper-covered copy is desired, or 50 stamps for cloth-binding. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; B. Y. P. U. Mon-
day evening at 8 o'clock; Prayer meeting
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All are cordially invited.

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Everybody welcome.

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after Matins at 11 o'clock. Sunday School
and Adult Classes at 2:30. Evensong and
sermon at 4:30. Special services during Ad-
vent and Lent on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.
All seats free. All persons invited and
welcome. Books provided.

CONSTITUTIONAL GROWTH.

(Continued from page 4.)

at once recognized Mr. Haultain as the
representative chief on the Council. The
Member for Macleod had first
entered the North West Council the
previous year, having carried his first
election against Mr. Conybeare of
Lethbridge. At the general elections
of 1888 Mr. Haultain was returned
unopposed. He was thus one of the
youngest Members in Legislative ex-
perience, as he was also in years. He
quickly took his place as one of the
best debaters in the House, and from
the very first exhibited abilities both
critical and constructive, of very high
order. He speedily developed what
might be termed legislative acumen.
Imperturbable always, with a well
trained legal mind, and having a good
grasp on the principles of law and of
British institutions, and furthermore
possessing firm belief in the rights of
the people as regards those institutions,
Mr. Haultain almost from the moment
of his entrance, was looked up to as
a leader in the House; and at times bitter
events which marked all the sessions
except the initial one of that first
Legislative Assembly, he became the
chief spokesman and acknowledged
leader of the party which championed
the cause of democracy against the
tenacity of bureaucracy. Punctiliously
honest, possessing political courage
which has stood test in more than one
severe trial, and being imbued with a
progressiveness which is wholly free
from any tincture of "plurage" or
recklessness, it is scarcely possible to
imagine one better qualified than he to
occupy the place which he has occupied
and is occupying in the period of evolu-
tion through which this young country
is passing.

F. W. G. Haultain is second son of
the late Col. Haultain of the Royal
Artillery, who settled in Peterborough,
Ont., and was a member of the Legis-
lative Assembly of Canada before Con-
federation. He was born near Wool-
wich, England, in 1857, and was
educated at the Montreal High School,
Peterborough Collegiate Institute and
Toronto University. He graduated as
a B.A. with first class honors in 1879,
and was called to the bar of Ontario
in 1882. He settled at Macleod, N.
W. T. in 1884.

The 1888 session was a fruitful and
busy one. The Territorial Ordinances
having been revised by a Commission
consisting of Mr. Justice Richardson
and A. E. Forget, Esq., the task of re-
viewing the work of the Commission

and passing it into legislation devolved
upon the Assembly.

The Permit System had been con-
tinuing to grow more obnoxious to the
people as a whole, and the discussion
of the liquor question consumed con-
siderable time. Governor Royal had
slandered the temperance advocates
by the issue of four per cent. beer
licenses to hotels, to be given in the
respective districts upon recommenda-
tion of local Members, some of whom,
notably Messrs. Ross, Turfiff and
Oliver, refused to assume any respon-
sibility regarding them. A majority
of the House favored the taking of a
plebiscite, but the Legal Experts, on
being questioned gave opinion that the
power to do so was not vested in the
Assembly. After a multiplicity of
reports, opinions, resolutions, amend-
ments, etc., had been before the House,
it was finally decided by a vote of 13
to 7 to memorialize Parliament to
provide for a plebiscite, and in event of
that not being provided for, that
powers regarding the liquor question
should be granted to the Assembly. On
5th December Mr. Oliver asked the
Advisory Council: "On whose advice
does His Honour the Lieut.-Gov.
"erroneously assume that a Member of this
"Assembly, as such, has any responsi-
"bility in connection with the recom-
"mendation of a Beer License?" Mr.
Haultain replied: "The granting of
"permits is a matter entirely within
"the discretion of His Honour, in
"accordance with the provisions of the
"N. W. T. Act," thereby disclaiming
any responsibility on the part of the
Council.

Although the improvements in the status
of the legislature was pleasing, yet the Mem-
bers still found deficiency of power, and on
29th December a memorial was adopted ask-
ing among other reasons because "There is
"no permanent responsible body whose
"business it is to prepare legislation"
and in consequence its legislative functions
"cannot be satisfactorily performed," that
full responsible government be granted
"with the other powers in addition to those
"already possessed by the Assembly, grant-
"ed by the B. N. A. Act to the Provinces of
"Canada, with the exception of the power
"to raise money on the public credit." The
Members possibly had a promotion that
the control which they evidently had got
possession of, did not rest upon a basis of
absolute security; if so, the succeeding
session simply proved that their forebodings
were not groundless.

A special committee, consisting of Messrs.
Oliver, Betts, Haultain, Tweed and Cayley,
was appointed to enquire into the financial
arrangements existing between the Domini-
on and Territories. Their recommendations,
which were adopted, set out that the North
West, having been called upon "to exercise
"the functions of local self government, is
"entitled to receive a return (on the amount
"of taxes paid into the Federal treasury) of
"a sum similar to that received by the
"various Provinces"; that the Territories
paid a greater proportion of taxation per
head than the people of any other part of
Canada; that the cost of administering the
government of the North-West was larger
than in the other portions of the Dominion;
and that, therefore, a largely increased sub-
sidy should be given the Territories, in form
of a "definite grant instead of a rate which
"was based at the end of the fiscal year."
Voluminous memorials regarding Half-
breed claims, Trails, Land laws, Scrip
for Police, Seed Grain, etc., were passed
to be forwarded to Ottawa; and the As-
sembly made arrangements to promote im-
migration by procuring railway passes for
three agents from each electoral district,
each Member to assist in defraying the ex-
penses of such agents by a contribution of
\$100 from his district grant.

At the close of the session on 11th Decem-
ber Governor Royal said in part, "The
"practical sense with which you have met
"my efforts to take advantage of the present
"transitory regime, to give you as large a
"share of responsibility as possible in the
"administration of affairs of Government
"of these vast Territories, has left me no
"cause for regret."

Before a twelve month passed His Honor's
sentiments underwent conspicuous change.

"Let parents not live for their children,
but with them." The mother should allow
no false modesty to stand in the way of her
daughter's knowledge of herself, of her
possibilities of her period. For over thirty
years Dr. Pierce has used his "Favorite
Prescription" as a strengthener, a purifier,
a regulator. It works directly upon the
delicate, distinctly feminine organs, in a
natural, soothing way. It searches out the
weak spots and builds them up. A woman
who would understand herself should send
31 cents to the World's Dispensary, Buffalo,
N.Y., for Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, a
book of 1008 pages.

A SHELL BURST.

And He Thought the Buzzing in
His Head was Caused by It—
Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder
Undecives Him and Cures a
Case of Chronic Catarrh of
Thirty Years' Standing.

"I have had chronic catarrh ever since
the war. The disease affected my hearing
greatly. There was a disagreeable ringing
in my ears which I had attributed to the
fact of a shell bursting near me while in an
engagement. I used three bottles of Dr.
Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and my catarrh
has entirely left me. The noises in my head
have also ceased. It is a great medicine—
so easy and pleasant to apply. I have no
hesitation in recommending it as a quick and
certain cure for catarrh in its most acute
form." J. C. Taylor, 210 N. Clinton Ave.,
Trenton, N.J. Sold by W. W. Bole.

One Source of Pain and Suffering Under Human Control.

The remedy known as South American
Kidney Cure never fails to give relief in six
hours in all derangements of the kidneys or
bladder. Bright's disease, diabetes, in-
flammation or ulceration of the kidneys,
neuritis, consumption, hemorrhage and
catarrh of the kidneys, inflammation of the
bladder, etc. It purifies and regulates the
urine, removes sediment in urine and pre-
vents scaling. It is worth a thousand
times its cost for prostatic troubles in the
old, such as enlargement, inflammation and
ulceration of the prostate gland. Sold by
W. W. Bole.

A LONG LIST.

This Whole Column Would Not
Contain the Names of the Many
Prominent Ministers, Members
of Parliament and Professional
Men all Over this Continent
Who Have Been Cured by Dr.
Agnew's Catarrhal Powder—
It Gives Relief in 10 Minutes.

Volumes of testimony have been written
of its curative powers. Catarrh is an ag-
gravating malady, insignificant in its
beginning—a little cold in the head—neglect
and soon you're in its thrall. Eighty in
every hundred have the taint. Dr. Agnew's
Catarrhal powder will cure the slightest
cold in the head and cure the most stubborn
case of catarrh. "Its action is instantane-
ous," says one. "I feel it my duty to
recommend it to the public," says another.
"Never got relief until I used it," says
another, and so on and on. Acts like magic,
and always cures. Sold by W. W. Bole.

HEART HOPE

Raised in an Instant by the Use of
Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart
A Potent Liquid Remedy—And
No Case Too Acute for Immedi-
ate Relief and Certain Cure.

"For fifteen years I was a great sufferer
from heart disease. All this while I was in
the hands of one of our best physicians,
from whom the only encouragement I could
obtain was that I was liable to drop off at
any moment. I had many times read of
cures made by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the
Heart. I decided to try a bottle of this
cure, and to my surprise the very first dose
gave me immediate relief. I felt encouraged
and persisted. Before the first bottle was
taken the dropsy, which had sorely troubled
me, had disappeared, and when I had com-
pleted my second bottle I felt as well as I
ever felt." Mrs. John A. James, Wiar-
ton. Sold by W. W. Bole.

COULDN'T WRITE HIS NAME

Nerves Shattered—Business Gone—
Hope Gone—A Physical
Wreck—Restored Completely
by South American Nervine.

"Two years ago I was completely pro-
strated with nervous debility. I was so
completely wrecked that I had to quit busi-
ness. I tried best physicians and numerous
treatments and proprietary remedies with
no relief. Reading testimonials of wonder-
ful cures effected by South American
Nervine I decided to give it a trial. Before
I had taken half a bottle I received great
benefit. I have taken several bottles and
feel justified in stating it is a wonderful
medicine. Before taking it my nerves were
so shattered I could not sign my name legi-
bly. I feel that too much cannot be
said in praise of it." E. Everett, Merrick-
ville, Ont. Sold by W. W. Bole.

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Are Turned to Sobs—And Pains
are Effectually Dispelled by
the Greatest of All Pain Cures—
South American Rheumatic
Cure.

Mrs. J. McFarlane, 246 Wellington St.
N., Hamilton, says: "Was very bad with
rheumatism for many weeks—cured with
two bottles South American Rheumatic
Cure." Mrs. Phillips, Sr., corner Hunt-
ing and Fifth streets, Hamilton, says: "South
American Rheumatic Cure is the quickest
relief for rheumatism I ever tried." Mrs.
Parker, Bimbrock, says: "I had sciatica so
badly I could not put my feet to the floor;
pains were intense. Great relief from one
bottle—4 bottles completely cured." Mr.
J. S. Jones, Grandford, writes: "South
American Rheumatic Cure is the best remedy
in the world for acute rheumatism. Have
tried it and know." Sold by W. W. Bole.

Eczema Relieved in a Day.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure this dis-
gusting skin disease without fail. It will
also cure Barber's Itch, Tetter, Salt Rheum
and all skin eruptions. In from three to
six nights it will cure Blind, Bleeding and
Itching piles. One application brings com-
fort to the most irritating cases. 35 cents.
Sold by W. W. Bole.

FREE TO EVERY MAN

Young Men suffering from the Follies of
Youth, Excessive Indulgence, Night Loose,
Drains and Emissions; Varicocele, Lost Man-
hood, small weak parts or any organic weak-
ness, we will send

A FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

Of remedy that is
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INVULNERABLE.

A Story of a Hero of Battles Told by an Old Russian Soldier.

Let me conjure his image before my mind once more. Let me recall him as he was when a child rolling in the sand with me; as he looked when a gun was placed in his hand and the command "Forward" was given, and as he appeared when he grew old with me and left me far behind him. He was a General and I a private soldier.

Never had the Russian army possessed so brave a man, and it will never have his like again. Long will he be praised as another comes who will make his name forgotten. Surely you can think of it. We were both youths when Muraviev's attack was repelled. But, hush! I've said nothing. Children, don't ask who this Muraviev was. You need not know. Enough that he lived, died, and was forgotten.

At that time a pestilence was raging throughout the vast kingdom of the Czar, more destructive than cholera, more contagious than typhus fever, but fortunately easier to cure, much easier. We, too, were attacked by the disease; we, too, were easily, very easily, cured of it. The sickness began with a strange condition of the mind; the blood seemed heated and the breathing becomes oppressed; everything appears in a different light; one is dissatisfied with the existing order of things, longs for impossibilities, and has singular notions. Just think of it, our disease consisted in being discontented with the course of affairs in the Holy Russian Empire, and wanting all men to be equal, the master no better than his servant. Heaven protect us from such a malady!

When it began to appear in the country it spread through all the provinces in less than a month, for it flies more swiftly than any other pestilence, and had not the wise rulers of the country taken it in time, it would have swept the whole empire away. But they opposed it with power and wisdom. Whoever was too much affected by the disease was cured by fire and steel; others in whom the malady was less deeply seated were placed behind solid walls that they might not infect others and those in whom the sickness had not yet broken out, but—Nihilism is the disease I mean—merely showed symptoms of it, were formed into special regiments and sent to Oran, to Astrakhan, even to the icy coasts of Ahi, and to cold Kamtschatka. After they were transferred to these cold regions their pulses were felt to see if they yet throbbed feebly. In most cases the cure was effected.

But who can understand such diseases? After years, or even decades, it is hard to break out again, just as hydrophobia, may appear after nine days, nine weeks, or nine years, so this disease is hard to get rid of.

I know this by my own experience. My Paul and I were both assigned to the same battalion, and often guarded the lead mines, and when, in the cold, or in the furious snowstorms, the others complained how cold they were, we whispered to each other: "What can it be that burns so in our hearts?" Of course this was a long time ago, and I feel no return of the malady.

It was very hard for the country to have a regiment infected by so dangerous an ailment. Wherever we went we could not remain in a village or in the open fields beyond them. There barracks were placed around our camp, which no stranger was allowed to pass. We were never permitted to write to our relatives or to receive letters from them. All our non-commissioned officers were assigned to us from other regiments, and they were compelled to report faithfully every morning and evening our conduct, words and looks to their Captains, the Captains to the Colonel, and the Colonel to the Governor, who sent them directly to St. Petersburg, where they were read aloud. It was even my Paul signed, they read in St. Petersburg: "Peter swears, Paul signed."

But it is time to speak of my Paul. He belonged to highly respected parents; his father was Patriarch, and his mother was the daughter of a Greek Bishop, who possessed all sorts of cures in his hands. He was a Greek Bishop, who possessed all sorts of cures in his hands. He was a Greek Bishop, who possessed all sorts of cures in his hands.

Weeks and months elapsed before we reached the southern shore, we halted on the top of a hill from which we could see a great river. We were told that it was the Danube. We exulted, without knowing why. On the shore of the Danube was a fortress, with massive walls and huge red towers, whence rows of cannon looked peacefully down at us. Dear, beloved camp.

Here, opposite the citadel, we stopped and, a stately, aristocratic man rode in front of us, doubtless a personage of exalted rank, for he had three stars on his breast.

Pausing before us, he surveyed our ranks. It was a great honor

to have him inspect us, but the speech he addressed to us was a still greater one.

"Children!" Yes, he called us despoiled, forsaken orphans, "children."

"My Children: The mighty Czar bestows his favor upon you. The path

IMPORTANT POINT.

One of the wittiest of the numberless witty retorts of Sheridan was that made to Pitt on one occasion.

Pitt had compared the constant opposition of Sheridan to an everlasting drag-chain logging all the wheels, regarding the career and embarrassing the progress of government.

To this Sheridan with his usual promptness replied that one important fact about the red drag-chain had been omitted in the minister's apt simile.

"For," said he clearly, with his eye fixed on his antagonist, "a red drag-chain is applied only when the machine is going down hill."

To return is now open to those who have strayed into the ways of error. You whose names might not be spoken, whose memory was assigned to oblivion, you who receive back name and fame upon the field of glory and honor."

I remember every word of his speech as if I heard it this very moment.

"Do you see those walls? They are the first gates through which to enter the domain of the enemy of the Czar. The Czar, gentle to you, the first laurels of fame. You will be the first to march against those ramparts, and to-morrow your names will be recorded as glorious heroes."

In the land of the fasten, the consecrated image upon your banner. Long live the Czar!

We joined in the cheer with indescribable delight.

Then, to the sound of inspiring music, we were marched, in the presence of all the regiments, to a large open space, where an altar was erected, at which the Bishop of Moscow officiated, gave us his blessing, and administered the sacrament of communion with his own hands.

Then the picture of the Archangel George was fastened upon our banner and twelve standard bearers were chosen from our number, that if one fell the other might raise the flag aloft.

Then all the strange officers, from corporal to Captain, were summoned from our regiment and replaced by our own men; in this way some of our comrades suddenly became officers.

My Paul was made Major, because he was thoroughly educated, and belonged to a good family. I remained a private, because I can neither read nor command, I can only obey.

Then the order came: "Forward!"

In a close column we marched toward the wall of the fortress, amid deep, ominous silence. Not one of us would have wished to remain behind; all resolutely pressed forward.

The cannon looked gloomily down from the ramparts, as if amazed and uncertain what to say to us.

We had reached a point where the walls formed two projecting angles, and were wondering that no shot had yet been fired. Not a word was spoken from one of the red towers, and at the same instant cannon thundered on the right, the left, and in front of us, and a whirlwind sweeping over nearly all the battlements, shot and shell shot beat upon us from three sides at once.

At the first discharge twenty-four-pound ball felled my comrades in the rank in front of me to the ground and buried me under their corpses. I could not move. A fragment of shell had torn my shoulder. I carry the scar to this day. For that reason I witnessed the spectacle.

One shot followed another, the balls from the cannon directed upon us from all directions at first raised a dense cloud of dust over the whole battlefield, and amid this could see nothing but our banner. Twelve times it fell, but twelve times it was raised again. When it floated aloft for the thirteenth time, the fire of the host of cannon seemed to relax exclusively upon it; the missiles rent it to tatters, but it did not fall.

Gradually the cloud of dust dispersed, the blood-soaked earth sent up no more, the walls were silent, and as I looked around me I saw the whole Oran Regiment lying upon the battlefield in exactly the same order in which it had marched. It was like an uprooted tree, where the trunk lay on the right, the next on the left, but no two far apart. Here and there a dying man was still writhing, but most had been killed so quickly that they had not time to utter a word. Arms and heads which had been torn from the dead bodies lay scattered around me.

The banner was still standing in the midst of the battle in array, and among the standard bearers who had fallen at his right and left sat a hero holding it in his hand.

The dust and blood with which the walls had covered him almost concealed his face, nevertheless, I recognized him. He was my Paul, holding the flag there alone in the midst of the dead.

As I could not drag myself to him I shouted:

"Is it you, Paul; my dear Paul?"

Paul looked back, and when he saw me he waved the banner, shouting:

"Long live the Czar!"

At the same moment two balls whizzed over his head; he did not even vouchsafe them a glance.

"Paul, dearest Paul, are you wounded?"

"I believe so," he replied. "A grape shot tore off both my feet, and now I am standing with my knees in the sand, just as I fell."

I was surprised. His mother had bathed him in the consecrated wine so that no hostile bullet should harm him. But he boldly waved his banner. I looked back to see where the rest of the troops were hastening to our relief, and perceived that the regiments had all been recalled and no one was approaching us. Of course this was all right, a private soldier must never criticize the acts of his superiors.

Our commanders sounded the recall, but the Turks dared not leave their bastions, but when they saw Paul sitting on the ground with his banner he began to fire at him as if he were a target. But there he sat, listening to the whistling and buzzing of the bullets, telling me whence each one came and where it would go. One struck the staff, another pierced his hat, a third tore his overcoat, and remained in his pocket. Paul took it out and showed it to me.

"Do you see that the bullets cannot harm you?" I said to him. "I can't

understand how your feet were torn off."

In the evening, when the fog and darkness began to gather, the sharpshooters on the wall stopped, and we remained alone. Even in Siberia the nights are not so long as that one. The stars moved through the sky at a snail's pace. At first the new moon was visible, then it disappeared. We had expected to be carried to the camp when darkness closed in, but no one came. Doubtless, they had more important things to do.

I lay there a long, long time; half awake, half asleep, tortured by thousands of horrible visions, until the horizon gradually began to grow lighter, and morning dawned.

My Paul was still sitting among the corpses, and when he said that I could no longer raise my self, he turned toward me, saying:

"The enemy has put out a white flag."

The Turks granted our people an armistice to bury their dead. The bearers appeared with their litters, accompanied by several officers and a surgeon, whom the soldiers dreaded more than the hostile cannon. He inspected the bodies in turn and said:

"This man is dead; this one is dead, too."

They were buried. We were the only ones who gave any sign of life. I did not tell the surgeon that I was wounded, or that I intended to rise again, but only the weight of the corpses which had kept me prostrate, and as soon as they were removed I rushed to Paul. With the utmost caution I took him by the arms and lifted him from the earth, and behold! neither of his feet was injured; they were as mine or any one of the others. Yet he had torn me himself that a bullet had carried them away. The surgeon explained this by saying that the ball had undoubtedly passed close beneath his feet and excavated the earth under them, so that when they were lifted they were torn away because he had sunk into the pit so suddenly made and could not discover his mistake.

The incident created the greatest astonishment. The soldiers carried my Paul on their shoulders back to the camp with the standard he had saved, and the officers examined in amazement his feet, which were marked with holes, while there was not even a scratch on his body.

The great General reported to Sultan that the Oran Regiment had done its duty.

Paul was made a Colonel, and afterward he pressed steadily on in the pathway of fame and the favor of the Czar. No matter how high he rose he never forgot his duty, and always managed to have me ordered wherever he went. Whenever he rode along the front he always spoke to me. When I was among the ranks he never left me. I drank from his canteen and kept me supplied with money. Every one knew by this time that he was invulnerable and that no hostile weapon could harm him. He moved through the bloodiest battles, just as a man with leather gloves thrusts his hand into a beehive. All good soldiers loved and honored him; only cowards and traitors bore him a grudge. To them he could be dangerous, and he never forgave anyone a neglect of duty.

Once I lost the bayonet from my gun, and the enemy quickly discovered my mistake. But I deserved the punishment.

When he was sent to Sebastopol, the visions of fame allured every soldier, and he was always ready to sacrifice his life for the triumph of his country. He defended could not be approached by the foe, but were continually pushed forward toward them. He always led the attacking column, himself directed the work of constructing the fortifications, caring no more for bullets than I do for

Sometimes he left his bed at midnight to inspect the cannon. During one of these rounds he found a young marine sleeping beside a mortar in place of his care. Paul furiously seized the man, and after a long struggle to raise him, he started up and his face blanched with terror at the sight of the dreaded commander.

"You have been asleep at your post!" said the General.

"I slept for four nights," stammered the youth, and I could not keep my eyes open."

This wretched excuse enraged my Paul, and he dealt the fellow such a blow on the nose that he fell on his head, and he kept knocking out one of his eyes.

"There, you scoundrel! Now your eyes are equal to the bottom of the sea. He did not vouchsafe him another glance, or he would have seen that the youth staggered to an old sea-man, who caught him in his arms and carried him from his face with his handskerchief.

At was the young marine's father. One night the enemy opened a tremendous fire upon the harbor, and by her purity of life, her devotion to her husband's memory and her child's welfare, and her genuine womanly qualities.

Elizabeth, with her inflexible will and by whose name order of mind, a kindly queen in an iron age of conquest. Victoria has been a womanly queen in a home-loving empire, reigning in a golden era of progress.

Her greatest virtue as a sovereign has been her womanly respect for the widow and first lady of the realm, she has never neglected herself, but has remained an example of womanly graces of character.

Short in stature and without beauty of feature or grace of carriage to impress either a well-ordered court or the throngs of sightseers crowding the streets through which she passed on Jubilee days, she had given them the purity of life, her devotion to her husband's memory and her child's welfare, and her genuine womanly qualities.

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What CYCLISTS SHOULD EAT.

Cyclists will be interested to hear that a French doctor has been investigating the proper nutriment for a long-distance ride, and has concluded that no meat or other nitrogenous food should be taken while doing the day's work, that the ideal refreshment is fruit and milk. He says that if fluid be taken, in frequent rather than long draughts, with fruit which milk cannot be had, the body loses least heat.

THE PARTING.

The two dearest friends were discussing the hall which one of the dearest friends had attended.

The papers this morning speak of me as being among the leaders of the ball, and one who had attended.

And were you asked the other, with interest. How nice it must have been. Who were the leaders?

That was the beginning of their estrangement.

SATISFIED.

Professor, who is the happier, the man who owns a million dollars or he who has seven daughters?

Why so?

He who has a million dollars wishes for more; the man who has seven daughters does not.

"Look carefully in the direction from which you see the enemy firing," said Paul. Notice the point and aim for it."

"Very well," replied the man, throwing himself down beside the cannon to be able to get a better sight over the breastwork.

The enemy were now firing without light-balls; so we were in such darkness that no one could see any other person's movements.

"Do you know where you are to shoot?" asked the General.

"Yes," said the gunner. "Have you aimed?"

"Yes," answered faintly. "That was no enemy's bullet, so it struck me."

"Impossible!" I cried in terror. "That was no enemy's bullet, so it struck me."

"Yes," cried the old marine with delight, "it was my bullet—for my son's eye."

The soldiers threw themselves furiously upon the assassin, but ere they could seize him, he had vanished. Leaping over the parapet, he was impaled upon the palisades below. He had chosen the shortest way to hell.

My Paul breathed out his life in my arms. Hostile weapons could not harm him. Had he not fallen by the hand of a Russian assassin, he would be alive now. May God guard every nation from the weapons of its own sons.

THE WOMANLY QUEEN.

When the world has united in honoring the womanly queen whose reign is without a parallel in English history, it is worth while to set down in order some of the personal qualities which have not been equally noted, but which have endeared her to her subjects, and rendered her the most useful sovereign of the century. A correspondent in England thus describes them.

One of the marked traits of the queen is tact. "Gracious" is the word which is most frequently mentioned. It is kindness of heart that enables her to set visitors at ease when they are presented to her, and to convince the multitudes who witnessed her triumphal progress through the streets of London, that her nature has not been hardened but sweetened by sixty years of exalted power.

Her manners are simple and sincere. She is thoughtful of the feelings of others, and says the right thing in the right way. She shows by her demeanour on public occasions that she honors her subjects and desires to promote their comfort and happiness.

Another quality is a business-like talent for reigning. She has work to do, and she performs it in an orderly methodical way. Her life at court is conducted by the clock. Everybody in attendance upon her is required to be punctual to the minute, and every day's arrangements are carefully ordered so that she will have time for every detail of public business and courtly ceremonial.

She is thorough and precise in everything she does. A portion of each day is taken up with the business of the palace, and the remainder is divided so that she has time for an afternoon drive, social life at court, the direction of the royal household, and adequate rest. She knows nothing of the secret worries of royalty.

Another trait is sterling common sense. Throughout her reign she has adapted herself to the conditions of constitutional rule. What remains of the old monarchy has been put aside in a revolutionary age.

She has respected the will of the people in every election; she has taken no interest in party politics; she followed the lead of the ministers of the day, and she has shown sound judgment in making the crown the instrument of popular government. One prime minister after another has found her to be a capable, experienced ruler, and a woman with clear ideas of her own relations to the state.

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THE OLD MAN ASSERTED HIMSELF.

Did Not Want Any Duds Figuring on His House.

It was Sunday afternoon, and the old gentleman responded in person when the doorbell rang. Furthermore, the old gentleman was not in the best of humor. However, of course, the young man didn't know that, or he would have been ready to do so.

The young man may be explained, just to show that everything was in accordance with the rules of polite society, never had met the old gentleman, but he had met the old gentleman's wife and the old gentleman's daughter, and had been invited to call whenever he was in the city, and it so happened that he was in the city this lovely Sunday afternoon.

"Is—aw—Miss Brown in?" asked the young man.

Now, it so happened that the old gentleman had his opinion of any one who said "aw," and it was not a flattering one, either. Consequently, he growled out something to the effect that Miss Brown was not in.

"So sorry, you know," said the young man.

The old gentleman didn't know, but he took it for granted and made no further comment.

Then it seemed to dawn upon the young man, who was fumbling for a card, that perhaps he had made a mistake.

"This is—aw—her house, isn't it?" he asked.

"It is not," the old gentleman returned bluntly.

"Oh—aw—beg a thousand pardons," said the young man. "Thought it was, you know. So sorry. My mistake."

He was turning away when another thought occurred to him, and he quickly turned back again.

"Aw—aw—tell me where she—aw—lives?" he asked.

"Here," replied the old gentleman.

"But you told me—"

"I told you it wasn't her house, and it isn't her house," interrupted the old gentleman. "It's my house. I don't count for much here, but it's mine just the same. She may get it some day, but I don't want any out-of-town duds figuring on it just yet. There are enough in the neighborhood who are going to be disappointed."

As usual, however, the young man was equal to the occasion.

He said, "AW!"

GENTLE JEAN INGELOW.

Jean Ingelow, who died recently in London, seemed curiously out of place in the literary life of the day, when any writer who has done anything to attract attention lives so much in the public eye. Jean Ingelow's career was quiet and gentle in its course.

The greater part of her work, moreover, was done at a period previous to that in which this public interest in celebrities was as fully gratified as it is to-day. For nearly a quarter of a century she had been neglected by the world in spite of the great popularity that her earlier writings had won. But it is certainly notable that a writer who was esteemed the most popular woman poet of her day, whose books in her country ran through twenty-three editions and in the United States were sold to the number of 200,000, should never have been interviewed. But this was one of Miss Ingelow's distinctions.

Probably this resulted from the horror of publicity which had always prevented her from appearing in gatherings of notable persons. It is said that she would not even accept invitations to dinners at which the company was likely to be made up too much of well-known persons. There was one series of entertainments in which she was obliged to appear for many years. Three times a week she was invited to dinner at her house, the poor people lately discharged from the hospitals, in the neighborhood, and it is said that her view of the world the dinner table was a place much more devoted to practical charity than to poetry. Her acquaintance was not limited, however, to persons so distant from her own sphere.

Many eminent literary men of the time were among her intimate friends. Ruskin was one of these, and pleasure in her society—Lord Tennyson was another, and her personal secretary had included Dante Gabriel Rossetti, James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and many others of almost equal fame.

Miss Ingelow was born in a small town in Lincolnshire, where her father was a lawyer, and although she had lived for many years previous to her death in Kensington, it is said that her shy, modest manners never lost the quality that her early life in the country had given them. She was never a beauty, although her face was wonderfully attractive in its sweetness and variability of expression to the persons who knew her. Although as a child of 58 she had shown a wonderful sensitiveness to rhythm, her first poems were not published until she was 43 years old. The book was published anonymously at her own expense. When the small edition was exhausted, her publishers advised her that it would not be wise to attempt another issue. But the experiment of another issue. But the experiment of another issue. But the experiment of another issue.

She became suddenly famous, and it was not long before the eminent writers of the day had made her acquaintance. She and her mother had moved to Kensington, and this sudden extension of her acquaintance was not without its embarrassing to a woman whose previous life had been so quiet.

She had not read a great deal before she began her career as a poet, and she attributed much of the freshness of her verse to this circumstance. The success of her first volume was never repeated. The public would never be attracted to her succeeding works as it had been to the verses of the first. Her appearance so modestly in 1863. For many years before her death she had known nothing of the delights that the golden years of her fame—years limited to little more than a decade—had brought so unexpectedly to her. But it is said that her gentle, optimistic nature never showed any resentment at the indifference of the public. She was eminently hopeful, contented, and determined to take the sunniest view of life. Her natural disposition was to attribute the attitude she exacted for her. So she was never heard to complain of the fickleness of the public taste, which for many years had left her quite out of its thoughts.

THE WORLD'S WAY.

Uncle Sam Hackett's Very Much Like Other Men.

Uncle Sam Hackett was behind his counter weighing some sugar for Mrs. Skinner's boy Bill, when Ezra Hackett dropped in to get a new whistle.

"I hear this morning," said Ezra, "that Pete Hodge died last night on Willow creek."

"I want to know!" said Uncle Sam. "Must be a powerful sudden. Pete Hackett. He had his faults like the rest of us, but there wuz never a better-hearted feller lived. And so Pete gone! That there man never had the credit he deserved. I doubt if he wuzn't lots better than the rest of them that used to run him down. He had a kind word for everybody, and there never wuz the day he would drop his own work to help a neighbor out. Poor Pete!"

"He used to crank right smart, didn't he?" asked Ezra as he reached down into the sugar apple barrel.

"Why, he took his drink," said Uncle Sam, covering the barrel with a board and laying a subsonic plough on top of it. "He wuz no better man altogether in the county than Pete. He was as fine a man as I ever saw. As I said, he had his faults, but outside of them he wuz a sharp enough gentleman, and one of the wisest sowed that Pete Hodge, and if their town wuz to do its duty it would call a meeting and resolve some about the loss his death will be to the community."

"Here comes Jim Hoskins," said Ezra. "Maybe he kin tell us what wuz the matter with Pete. Hello Jim. Know what Pete Hodge died of?"

"It wuz Sam Hodge," said Jim. "It wuz Sam Hodge, his brother."

"It wuz Sam Hodge?" said Uncle Sam, taking off his spectacles and wiping them on a handkerchief. "Well, I think over the ways of the Lord. He's taken off Sam, the best man for forty miles around, and left that lazy, trifling drunkard, who wuz always showing brother Pete off to his credit, to run the yard!"

FASHIONS IN STATIONERY.

Styles in visiting cards and note paper might almost be said to change with the seasons. The latest card has not changed in size, but it is neither the very thick border of long ago nor the recent very thin material; it is of moderate thickness and pure white. Black type is growing in popularity every day, and promises to oust the script, which has held its own so long. Script is still good form. Addresses are put either in the lower left or the lower right hand corner, and bolder and larger lettering is also used for this purpose.

When the fashionable woman goes abroad it is necessary as well as elegant to carry a card. It is of ample size and given in black type her full name and beneath it a brief address. "Well, I think over the ways of the Lord. He's taken off Sam, the best man for forty miles around, and left that lazy, trifling drunkard, who wuz always showing brother Pete off to his credit, to run the yard!"

ENCOURAGING ACHIEVEMENT.

Among the results achieved by the conference between Joseph Chamberlain and the Colonial Premiers, which have constituted so important a feature of the Jubilee festivities in London, has been the arrangement for the immediate incorporation of Zululand and Tongaland in the self-governing colony of Natal. This will have the effect of almost doubling the size of Natal.

NEXT TO THE PRIZE.

I was born the day after Christmas was born, said Mr. Jabones.

You were? Do you know what I remind me of? I responded his friend.

No, I do not.

Well, you remind me of the number to the one that was the prize in a lottery.

DIETING THE KAISER.

The German Emperor has been put on an almost entirely fruit diet, and is not allowed to drink tea or coffee, and his physicians consider it imperative that he should always have eight hours' sleep.

UNEXPECTED EVIDENCE.

My dear, I am surprised that you should accuse me of being in bed last night. I did not sit up in bed after you got home, smoking and yawning, as you said.

Yes

Fortify

.. YOUR SYSTEM

For the Fall and Winter by taking
.. a bottle of our ..

Sarsaparilla.

A box of Pills and the biggest bottle
of Sarsaparilla you ever
bought

FOR \$1.00.

It Makes Rich Red Blood.

See our table of—

TOILET SOAP.

New customers are being added
every day to this line of our busi-
ness. The immense variety and
low prices command the soap trade
and we have both.

W. W. BOLE.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1897.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Davin, M.P., was in town on
Tuesday.

There is a potato famine in town.
Although good prices are offered, our
farmers do not appear to have any for
sale.

Ensign Branigan, of the Salvation
Army, Regina, will conduct the meet-
ings in the barracks, Moose Jaw, on
Sunday next.

Mrs. S. Grieves arrived from Brandon
this week to join her husband, who
formed a partnership with Mr. D. Mc-
Tavish a few days ago.

"Success crowns effort." A trite
saying, it is true, but one which has
been fully exemplified by our business
of the past. W. N. MITCHELL—Adv't.

Mr. J. L. English, of Virden, and
Miss Annie McIntyre, of Regina, were
married on Wednesday. The bride
has many Moose Jaw friends who
extend their congratulations.

Sir William Van Horne and party
passed through on Monday on their
annual trip of inspection. The party
travelled by special train. Sir William's
private car "Saskatchewan" being
attached.

The Secretary of the Moose Jaw
Agricultural Society requests the
directors to meet at his office on Sat-
urday, Oct. 23rd, 1897, at one o'clock
p.m., to close the books and all business
connected with the recent fair.

Rev. T. Ferrier left last evening for
Brandon, to take charge of the services
in Rev. Leonard Gatz's church, he
having kindly consented to preach the
anniversary services in the Moose Jaw
Methodist church. Mr. Ferrier expects
to return home for Monday evening.

Mr. P. Bonneau, of Willow Bunch,
disposed of some 270 head of cattle to
Messrs. Balderstone & Sinton, Regina,
buyers for Gordon & Ironside. The
cattle were driven in from the south on
Monday to be shipped east, but owing
to the shortage of cars, caused by the
large amount of traffic, they have been
herded in the vicinity of town all week.

Inland revenue officers discovered a
whiskey still 12 miles from Yorkton.
Andrew Szanilaw was convicted of
operating it, before magistrates Hop-
kins and Gibbons, of Yorkton. He
was fined \$100 and \$30 costs, and sent
to jail at Regina for one month. Jas.
Stalker, another Hungarian, was
charged as an accomplice, but was
acquitted.

Wm. H. Perry, father of Inspector
Perry, N.W.M.P., died at the residence
of his son, J. Rudd Perry, Nanapanee,
on the 20th inst. Inspector Perry on
his arrival at Montreal from attending
the Jubilee was taken seriously ill and
is at the home of his wife's relatives at
Lachute. Owing to his illness he was
unable to be at the bedside of his
father at his last moments. The de-
ceased was a pioneer in the township
of Ernestown, son of a U.E. Loyalist
and died in his 87th year.—Regina
Leader.

As announced last week, anniversary
services will be held in the Methodist
church next Sunday and Monday. The
Trustee Board are to be congratulated
on having secured the Rev. Leonard
Gatz, of Brandon, who is one of the
foremost preachers of Canadian Metho-
dism. He will preach morning and
evening at the usual hours. Mr. Gatz
will also give an address on Monday,
Oct. 18th. Subject: "Some Elements
of True Progress." Appropriate music
will be rendered by the choir. The
Trustee Board are asking for a Thank-
sgiving offering of \$250.00 to meet some
improvements on the property and
current expenses. Special collections
at all the services. Everybody welcome

The first snow of the season fell
Tuesday night. This is several weeks
earlier than last year.

A verdict of guilty has been given
against Grenier for criminal libel
against Hon. Mr. Tarte.

Last week it was reported from
Ottawa that Lieut. Governor Mackin-
tosh would resign by 1st January, 1898.

Editor Richardson of the Winnipeg
Tribune arrived last Friday on a goose
hunt, and has been at the Lake all
week.

A special naval train conveying to
the Pacific Coast a contingent of 250
marines and sailors passed through on
Tuesday.

When you are in deep water about
clothes, get on board with us. We will
pilot you safely to the harbor of satis-
faction. W. N. MITCHELL—Adv't.

Owing to the putting in of the new
furnaces there was no school in some
of the standards of the public school
this week on account of the cold
weather.

Mr. R. Johnstone, of Qu'Appelle,
cattle buyer for Gordon & Ironside, has
been in town a few days this week,
having purchased a large number of
cattle at the Valley.

There will be a special children's
service in the Presbyterian church
next Sunday morning, commencing at
11 o'clock. This service should have
been held during the latter part of
September, but was delayed owing to
the special order of service not arriving
in time.

Yesterday afternoon three Buffalo
were taken through in a freight car for
the Canadian National Park at Banff.
While the freight train remained in the
C.P.R. yard quite a number of towns-
people took the opportunity to see
these members of a race that is now
nearly extinct, but only a few years
ago roamed the prairie in millions.

The Great Falls Leader gives par-
ticulars of the testing of a fine guard
machine invented by Wm. Waghorn of
that place. The machine is a gas tank
which furnishes burners. Steel brushes
follow and put out the fire. At the
testing a strip 1 1/2 miles long and 11
feet wide was cleared of grass at an
expense of operation amounting to 72
cents.

Rev. Mr. Sweet, of Moose Jaw,
preached in the Baptist church on Sun-
day last. Knox church pulpit was
occupied by Rev. Mr. Adam, a young
minister direct from Edinburgh, who
will succeed Rev. Hunter Boyd at
Lumsden. The Methodist pulpit, in
Rev. Mr. Buchanan's absence at Prince
Albert, was filled by Rev. Mr. Wootton,
of Boharm.—Regina Leader.

Mr. Inisager has found it necessary
to resign his seat in the Assembly
after all and a new election will be
held at Yorkton at the same time as
the other bye-elections. Dr. Patrick
is already in the field and has favored
us with a copy of his address by which
we note he is in full accord with the
new administration. It is expected he
will be elected by acclamation.

The annual meeting of the E. L. of
C. E. was held in the Methodist church
on Monday evening last. The follow-
ing were elected officers for the next
term:—R. G. Martin, president; Mr.
King, secretary; Miss Grayson, treas-
urer; Mr. Mitchell, 1st vice president
(C. E. department); Miss Marlatt, 2nd
vice president (missionary department);
Mr. McKee, 3rd vice president (literary
department); Miss Wilson, 4th vice
president (social department); Miss
McDonald, organist.

Mr. J. G. Chalmers returned home
last Saturday from his tour of Eastern
Assiniboia. Mr. Chalmers reports
having had a fairly successful tour,
considering the obstacles he had to
overcome. In the several towns he
lectured in he experienced great diffi-
culty in securing subjects to hypnotize,
and when they did come forward it
was with the determination not to
yield themselves to his power. Mr.
Chalmers is well pleased with the ex-
perience he has gained and will shortly
start out on another tour.

MARRIAGES.

DALGETTY—ALCOCK.—At the home of the bride
Piquette, on Wednesday, Oct. 12th, 1897, by
Rev. T. Ferrier, George Dalgetty to Grace
E. Alcock.

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free
from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 Years the Standard.

DECLARATION OF POLICY,

(Continued from page 1.)

agreed with Mr. Haultain's remarks respect-
ing agricultural shows, and considered the
holding of a movable show would be a good
plan to adopt. Having referred to the dairy
industry, to the irrigation question and the
storage of water, Mr. Ross said he did not
know whether he was going to have a con-
test or not. It would feel a little funny and
strange if he didn't, but he would not feel
hurt and had if there was not a contest. If
there was going to be one all he would ask
as a favor was that, having to go west with
his colleagues, they would give him a square
even chance and wait until he came back
and let him have a fair break for his posi-
tion at the end of his trip to the west. He
hoped the new government would so act as
to have their confidence as fully as the late
Executive Committee had the confidence of
the people of the Territories (applause).
Votes of thanks to the chairman and the
speakers closed the proceedings.

Price List Corrections.

The Secretary of the Agricultural Society
requests us to insert the following corrections
of errors which inadvertently crept into the
price list:—
Best 20 lb. crock butter—1st Mrs. Jas. Mc-
Cartney, 2nd Mrs. Jones.
Thos. Healey (special), best milch cow and
calf—Jas. McMillan.
Best spring calf, grade—1st and 2nd Jas.
McMillan.
R. E. Moran (special), best year old colt,
light or heavy—H. L. Fysh.

Town Council.

At the regular meeting of the Town Coun-
cil on Monday evening there were present
Mayor Boyce and Councillors Hannah, Kent,
Smale and Grayson. No business of im-
portance was transacted. The accounts of
J. W. Ferguson (\$1.50) for repairing town
scales, and Jas. Armstrong (\$3.75) for cut-
ting weeds on streets, were ordered to be
paid. The introduction of the by-law re-
garding fowls was left over until next meet-
ing. Coun. Hannah gave notice that at the
next regular meeting he would introduce a
by-law to prohibit the scattering of waste
paper, tins, etc., on the streets and lanes
of the town. The Treasurer's monthly
statement showed a balance on hand of
\$305.51.

Bishop Grisdale's Visit.

The programme of arrangements for the
first visit of Dr. Grisdale, Lord Bishop of
Qu'Appelle, to Moose Jaw was as follows:
Saturday, Oct. 16th—Evening and Con-
firmation service in St. John the Baptist's
church, at 5 p.m. Public reception in the
Moose Jaw Hotel, 8 p.m.
Sunday, Oct. 17th—Holy Communion, 8
a.m.; Matins, Eucharist and Sermon by the
Bishop, 11 a.m.; children's service and
address by the Bishop, 3.30 p.m.; Festal
Evening and sermon by the Bishop, 7 p.m.
Monday, Oct. 18th (Feast of St. Luke)—
Holy Communion, 8 a.m.
The services will be held throughout the
Festival. A cordial invitation is extended to
all to the public reception as well as the
services.

Supreme Court.

The following is the list of cases at
the fall sittings of the Supreme Court at
Moose Jaw on Tuesday, Oct. 12th, 1897:—
Bank of Montreal vs. Chalmers & Sons.
Chalmers & Sons vs. Stobart Sons & Co.—Messrs.
King and Secord for plaintiff, Johnstone &
Grayson for defence. Case heard and ad-
judged to chambers for argument.
Reid & Co. (Winnipeg) vs. Chalmers.—
Action claiming for fraudulent conversion of
property. Defendant counter claims \$1,000
damages. Hamilton & Jones for plaintiffs,
T. C. Johnstone for defendant. Case heard
and adjourned to chambers for argument.
Annable vs. Smale.—Settled out of court.
Elderkin vs. Gordon.—Action asking for
account of certain trust funds. Wm. Gray
son for plaintiff, Hamilton & Robson for
defendant. Adjudged to chambers.

Con. Ed. Jackson Married.

The Western Sun, Brandon: "On Wed-
nesday evening, Sept. 29th, one of those
pleasant events took place at the private
residence of Mr. Howard Main, of this city,
it being the occasion of the wedding of his
sister, Miss Annie Main, to Edmund Jackson,
conductor on the C. P. R. The ceremony
was performed by the Rev. McAdam
Harding, rector of St. Matthew's church.
The bride was tastefully attired in a cream
satin dress trimmed with lace. About thirty
friends of the family attended. After the
ceremony the guests sat down to a sumptu-
ous supper. The presents were numerous
and costly, many of them coming from
different parts of the country, sent by
friends who were not guests at the wedding.
The young couple have this unanimous
good wish of the friends for their future
happiness and prosperity. They will take
up their residence on 11th Street.

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The Times does not hold itself responsible
for opinions expressed by correspondents.
Communications written on both sides of the
paper are promptly committed to the waste
basket. The name of the correspondent
must in all cases accompany the letter, not
necessarily for publication, but as an evi-
dence of good faith.]

Boharm Elevator Monopoly.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me to lay before the
public a grievance of the farmers of this dis-
trict in regard to the elevator privilege
granted by the C. P. R. to the elevator
people. Since the elevator was erected at
this place the farmers have been obliged to
ship through it. But the elevator is now
full and unable to handle the grain, and
within the past few days the foundation has
sank about sixteen inches in the mud.
Farmers have been compelled to stack their
grain alongside the tracks or take it home
again, as a great number have done. Is the
C. P. R. going to compel the farmers to hold
their grain until the elevator can handle it,
or will they furnish cars, as they should do?
Meanwhile the farmers are forced to pay
their hired help when they have nothing for
them to do. Thanking you for space, etc.,
Yours truly
R. J. SMITH.

Boharm, Oct. 12, 1897.

INTERESTING

Robin Hood Cartridges!

Are Right In It.

Already we have sold 23,000
rounds and the demand for
them is steadily increasing.
Read the testimony below from
two gentlemen visitors who
have for years followed a sport-
ing life, and being men of much
wealth have always used the
highest grades of ammunition
available. While shooting
geese in the Moose Jaw Dis-
trict we persuaded them to try
Robin Hood Cartridge, which
they did and afterwards thank-
ed us for the introduction; for
having killed several wagon
loads of geese by their use,
they returned to their homes
more than satisfied and left
without request the following
testimonial for publication:—

Moose Jaw, Sept. 29, '97.

Having used for geese shoot-
ing "Robin Hood" Cartridges
purchased from J. A. Healey
& Co., we can confidently re-
commend them. They are uni-
formly loaded and rapid clean
killing Cartridges.

A. Stracey,

London, Eng.

T. B. Greening,

Hamilton, Ont.

J. A. HEALEY & CO.

Just Placing In .. Stock ..

A CAR LOAD OF...

CROCKERY AND GROCERIES.

See our 97-piece dinner sets
—all prices. The prettiest
toilet sets we ever showed
with lower prices. A full line
of Rockingham ware bought
direct from the manufacturer
at very low prices.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

We are full to overflowing
in allseasonable goods. Mitts,
gloves, underwear, pea jackets,
leather coats, wintersuits, socks,
boots. Headquarters for rub-
bers and overshoes. Mr.
Robinson bought very heavily
while in Toronto at auction
sale and we can save you big
money in above lines. See us
before you buy.

Robinson & Hamilton.

Flour! Flour!

I will receive another car of the
celebrated Stonewall Flour about
the 19th inst. Bear this in mind
before purchasing your winter
supply. The article is equal to the
best on the market, and the price?
Well, good honest value for your
money and don't you forget it.

Robert Burnett.

New . Fall . Goods

IN THE NEWEST DESIGNS AND COLORINGS.

CALL EARLY AND HAVE FIRST CHOICE.

R. L. Slater, Fashionable Clothier.

NEW . FALL .. GOODS ..

Pouring in Upon Us Daily.

It has never been our good
fortune to put before you such a large
and beautiful assortment of new
goods. We could never convince you
so thoroughly by a thousand words
of the worth, elegance, and cheap-
ness, as five minutes use of your
hands and eyes in our store. To
those who want clothing in

Men's, Boy's and Children's Suits,

single or double breasted style, pea
jackets and overcoats, we would ask
to see our stock before buying or
sending away. We contemplate to
meet your wants and to satisfy you
if it is at all within our power. We
have never been able to offer such
values in Shirts and Underwear as
we are showing this fall. See our
men's fine, all wool, plain and rib-
bed underwear at \$1.25 a suit.
Just opened, right from the manu-
facturers, 3000 pair men's gloves and
mitts, ranging from 25c. a pair up.

M. J. MacLEOD.

NEW GOODS

Miss Clarke's.

My new stock of Millinery has
arrived and I have engaged Miss
Kington, late of Montreal, to take
charge of the trimming. We are
now ready to fill all orders in that
line. We have also a lot of new
mantles, baby coats and hoods,
corsets, hosiery, etc.

Miss E. Clarke.

H. McDOUGALL

Dealer in.....

Lumber and Building... Material...

Moose Jaw, 1st May, 1897.

JNO. BELLAMY.

Furniture.....
Baby Carriages..
Picture Frames..
Window Blinds..
Curtain Poles..
Etc., Etc.....

JNO. BELLAMY.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding
one inch, ten dollars per annum.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate,
Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc.
Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.
Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Com-
pany, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw
Town Site.

LAWRENCE KING,
Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, Com-
missioner for Oaths, &c.
Main Street, Moose Jaw.

T. C. JOHNSTONE,
Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, &c.
Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sts., Regina.

TURNBULL & McCULLOCH.
Office in Bole's block, cor. Main
and River streets.

A. R. Turnbull, M.D., C.M.
J. W. McCulloch, M.D.

D. R. P. F. SIZE, L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST.
Visits Moose Jaw 29th and 30th of each
month.
Regina office open from 18th to 29th of
each month.

H. McDUGALL, Registrar, Moose Jaw
District, for Births, Marriages and
Deaths.

J. A. MACDONALD,
GENERAL BLACKSMITH,
HIGH ST., MOOSE JAW.

W. C. LUKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
Moose Jaw Studio open the last week of
each month.
Newest and Best Styles of Work.

O. B. FYSH, Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales
or Bailiff's work left at office,
Town Hall block, will re-
ceive prompt attention.

We Have Now
A New Line of
Dauber-
Hampden
Watches



Best Railroad Watch on
the Market.

Also new line of Rings, Brace-
lets, Ladies' Long Chains,
Broaches, Links, and Gold
Spectacles.

J. U. MUNNS.

Agt. for Bell Organs & Pianos.

Lumber : Yard

.. PLANING MILL ..

Now for storm windows and
doors, for which we are headquar-
ters. Order now and be warm when
winter comes. Give us a call if you
want anything in the building line.

Boards \$16 per M and Upwards.

B. Paper. Shafts. Poles.
Glass. Single and
Lime. Double Treas.
Wood. Neckyokes.
F. Posts. Spokes.
Hardwood. Fellows.

Chop, Wheat Meal, Graham Flour.

Please do not ask for Credit—we
don't give it.

E. SIMPSON & CO.

P.S.—Folding bed for sale cheap